

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, Feb. 9.
The steam ship Atlantic, Capt. West, which was announced below yesterday afternoon has been detained outside by thick weather all night, and did not reach her berth till about 11 o'clock this morning. She brings one week's late news from Sebastopol.

The peace conference is to be opened about the middle of February.

The most important feature of the news is the resignation of Lord John Russell from the British ministry. On Friday night he gave an explanation of his conduct, and the opinion is that the whole ministry must go out.

The public feeling seems tending toward peace.

Affairs before Sebastopol are quite unchanged.

The British army is represented as being in a wretched state from mismanagement.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales of cotton for the week reported by Milligan's circular amounted to 27,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and 1,000 for export. Fair Orleans 5 3-8, middling 5 1-8; Fair Up-land 5 3-8, middling 5 1-8. The demand has been moderate for trade and for export. The market opened with a good demand, but fell off at close.

In Flour there has been a moderate inquiry. The quotations are: Western Canal 42s 6d, Ohio 43s.

Corn—demand has been moderate. Yellow 44s, white 45s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Transactions in American securities have been small. The money market tighter.

Consols have declined: The quotation are: 99 13/10 1-4.

The Swedish army has been placed on immediate war footing.

Negotiations still continue between Austria and Prussia respecting the German army.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

The steamer Great Britain arrived at Liverpool with three-fourths of a million sterling.

Numerous rumors of failures in Liverpool are reported, but exaggerated. Cotton has been introduced there by.

Consols declined 1-2d in consequence of Russell's resignation.

Sebastopol dates are to 14th Jan'y. Nothing of moment had occurred.

The Russians had made two sorties, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

The weather had been cold, but at the last advice was milder.

The Atlantic brings Liverpool dates to the 27th. She arrived out on the morning of the 22d. She brings 53 passengers, among them Lord John Russell.

The chief interest of the news centres in the proceedings of the British Parliament.

The Government has severely denounced Lord John Russell, and a total break up of the ministry was talked of.

The Vienna Peace Conference was to meet in February.

Considerable reinforcements were reaching the allies.

Gen. Li prandi had again advanced his outposts to Tchernov.

Forty thousand Russians, with 80 guns, were at Perkosk.

Letters state that the French had undermined the flag-staff battery and only awaited a favorable opportunity to blow it up.

Sickness was on the increase in both the allied camps.

Menshikov reported to have said:—"Our troops may rest, General January February and March will fight our battles far better than we can ourselves."

The Russians had repaired and re-occupied the Quarantine fort.

Gen. Brown was about to resume his command in the Crimea.

St. Petersburg letters of January 18th have been received.

The "Pacifist" has been chartered by the allies, who are going to establish a hospital for 2,000 men at Smyrna, and another for the convalescent at Rhodes.

The Russians report numerous desertions from the allies.

An Odesa letter of the 9th says that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements.

Large bodies of Russian troops are ordered to concentrate at Berekoff, with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was reported at Vienna on the 20th that a battle had been fought before Sebastopol in which the Russians were victorious.

Authentic accounts from Balaklava of the next day contradict it.

It is asserted that Omer Pasha's forces began operations on the 18th of January; advancing under cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast.

The last of the Turkish convoys had left Varna for Balaklava.

The French 80-gun ship Henri IV., which ran ashore on the 14th Nov., has been turned into a fort and is of great use to the allies.

A dispatch from Menshikov dated Jan. 17, and published at St. Petersburg, gives the following account of the effect of the siege operations.

The allies do not advance. Made 2 successful night sorties on the 13th and 15th.—We took 14 English and French prisoners. The allies lost a considerable number in killed and deserters.

The re-passage of the Danube by the Russians has given rise to a demand by Austria, for an explanation from Gortschakoff.

Orders have been sent to Count Cernichev to present the Russian recommendation campaign on the Danube.

The Austrian Admirals declared all the ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azov in a state of strict blockade, and captured several ships laden with provisions for the Russians.

The screw steamer, Black Sea, with submarine cable for connecting Varna with Balaklava, put back to Harwich in a damaged condition.

The appointment of Ismail Pasha to the command of the army of Antolia, in Asia, had produced the best result upon the troops.

The Turks had opened a communication with Schamyl, whose force numbers 20,000.

Prince Perutynski, a Pole, Lieutenant in the Russian Guard, deserted to the Turks.

The Turks have a rumor that Schamyl is dead.

The Russian interpretation of the four points is as follows:

First, the abolition of the Russian Protectorate over Moldavia and Wallachia, those provinces being placed under the guarantee of the five Powers.

Second, the free navigation of the Danube.

Third, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe.

Fourth, the collective guarantee of the five powers for the preservation and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian denominations, without distinction of form of worship.

Russia claims the right to participate in the Vienna Conference, in her capacity of a Great European Power, and has sent a protest to Vienna, Paris and London against any resolutions passed without her participation.

Sardinian troops furnished by Sardinia, numbers 20,000 arms.

THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Thursday Morning, Feb. 15, 1855.

"What's in a Name?"

No doubt our neighbor repudiates that beautiful sentiment of the Bard of Avon, that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Call it dog fennel, and to him all its fragrance leaves it at once. But for once we beg leave to differ. He says, or gets "a contemporary" to say for him, that the Democratic party has frequently changed its principles, though its name remains unchanged, while on the other hand, the Whig party has passed through the world under the varied names of "Federalists," "National Republicans," "Anti-Masons," "Abolitionists," "Whigs," "Union party," "Know Nothings," &c., &c., but, notwithstanding the frequent change of name, it has always been "true to the old Federalist principles, and 'bitter hatred to the Democratic party.'" Now that is decidedly false. He gives the Whig party credit for unswerving consistency; for a rigid adherence to the principles that always actuated them, and which have fired the breasts of some of earth's brightest sons. We hold that names signify nothing, and to prove our position we refer the reader to the Democratic party of to-day. What principle of Democracy actuates them? What sentiment do they hold in common with the great founder of Democracy? Where have they displayed their adherence to that darling sentiment of Jefferson, which he promulgated at all proper times—that he had "sworn upon the altar of his country eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind or body of man?" Does their policy display any such sentiment? When and where have they recorded their love of the people and their recognition of the right of man to govern himself? Apropos—Mr. Cass, the great head and front of the Democratic party said a short time ago that if his masters, the people, through the legislature of Michigan had presumed to instruct him how to vote he would not obey. That is Democratic popular sovereignty. Well may the Democratic party claim that there is power in a name, for all they can lay claim to now is their name.

Blame us not, oh friend, for changing our party name! Chide us not for throwing aside that which is no part of us, but at the same time retaining all that is vital and animating. Is it not better, far better to throw aside all names and retain the vital principles, than to kill the living tenets of a faith, and have naught but the shadow of a name?

Some months ago a leading subject under discussion by the *Enterprise* was the propriety of publishing liquor advertisements, &c. On this subject Bro. Welling and ourselves were of one mind, and we supposed he was about right on that head. In a recent number of the *Enterprise* however, we notice a puff for a lottery, written by the Editor, no doubt, as it is in the Editorial department. Now aside from the general demoralizing tendency of all lottery undertakings, there is upon the statute books of Ohio a law making the advertising, or in any manner publishing a lottery or game of chance a penal offence, punishable as set forth in the law—Art. Union are clearly lotteries under the provisions of that law. We have received some very tempting offers to publish notices of the same Art Union (lottery) which Bro. Welling has been puffing, and even had it not been that we were opposed to the whole system, the law interfered its strong arm to prevent us. Will the Bro. go with us thus far on the subject of advertising, if so let him say so and take back that puff.

THE OHIO STATESMAN, and just now we mean the Ohio Statesman, for it has returned to that, has changed hands. Mr. Cox, it will be seen in another column, has received the nomination as Secretary of Legation to Peru, and being a Nebraska, he will not doubt be confirmed. Mr. Knapp goes—we don't know where, but some place out of the establishment, and presto—change—upon the springing Samudray, former Minister to Santiago, touted and spurred for the state campaign, and vaults into the chair editorial. No doubt the Col. expects to place the Democracy where it was in the olden time, but he will find that it was "a hard road to travel."

Marcellus, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette refers to Gen. Pierce as follows:

A Senator of the United States, at a dinner party, well said, (in reply to an expression of contempt for the President, from a Democratic brother Senator), "General, I tell you Mr. Pierce has done what no person present could have done—he has made the Administration of John Tyler responsible by the contract of his own."

The Iowa Senate by a vote of 19 to 10, indefinitely postponed a bill to prevent the circulation of Bank paper of other States therein. As the Senate is located in this State, as they were not disposed to try the hard money experiment just at present.

To our very polite inquiries of our neighbor about the change of principles of either himself or Salmon P. Chase, &c., he deigns us no reply. We answered his queries promptly, and the rules of courtesy led us to expect the same in return. But we were mistaken.

Under the head of "Humorous" the Cincinnati *Columbian & Great West* publishes an account of a "Horrible Accident on the Fairhaven Railroad,"—a man cut in two pieces. Not considered very humorous up this way, as a general thing.

GENTLEMEN (S) IN CONGRESS.

Junius, the able and independent Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette writes as follows of a scene which recently occurred on the floor of the House while the same was in session. Yet eight dollars a day is considered too small a sum for these men, and they now ask for twelve.

The proceedings of the House were diversified to-day by a fight between Mr. Farley of Maine, and a gentleman from Oregon. Without the slightest provocation Lane called Mr. Farley a liar, to which Mr. Farley responded, in a voice hoarse with passion and fury, you are a G—d—d liar. The two members, or rather the member and the delegate, then proceeded to adjust their difference by a regular set. It is impossible to say who had the advantage because they were divided and obstructed by seats and desks. I thought Farley grazed the cheek of Lane and left a slight mark upon it, but could not be certain of it. Farley was excusable because he had given no cause of offence, and was guilty of no violence in deed or act until carried beyond the bounds of self-control by the insolence and rudeness of Lane. Though very small of stature it was thought that Farley would have peppered his antagonist had the sport been uninterrupted, for he had handled his dexter and sinister with remarkable skill, rapidity and power. The House took no notice of this interesting little episode, and the business went on exactly as if nothing of the kind had occurred. Lane is the same person who has won such universal regard by his elegant dissertations in the House upon "sculpin loins." For such conduct as he was to-day guilty of, expulsion would be no too severe a punishment.

Fallen Man.

A MAN appeared in the cage among the prisoners in the Recorder's Court, in St. Louis, a short time since, without a shirt, bare-headed, almost bare-footed, had on a pair of ragged, cotton pants, and a shocking bad coat. He was bloated, and exhibited every sign usually found with confirmed sots and drunkards. He gave his name as Professor Alexander Kennedy, professor of languages at the Marietta College, Ohio. The man evidently seen better days, and has probably been a gentleman of very fine literary attainments, but liquor has proved his ruin.—*Cin. Times.*

Professor Kennedy was formerly a resident of this city, and taught classes in elocution. He was a gentleman of exceeding fine talent, and one of the most beautiful readers we ever heard. At one time he occupied the chair of Professor of Education in the Royal Belfast College, Ireland, from whence he removed to this country. When he arrived in this city, he was much addicted to liquor, but he met with a few warm-hearted Sons of Temperance, who succeeded in persuading him to join their Order, and for a few months he was apparently reformed. But, alas! he had fallen, and reached the lowest depths of degradation as a drunkard. Being a very fine scholar, orator and wit, and much versed in English and foreign literature, his late remarks one of that of the late Edgar A. Poe—*Cleve. Leader.*

RUM IN THE ASCENDANT.—Probably the only manufacture in the Northern States which is carried on profitably at the present time is that of rum, and this was never before so profitable as at the present time. The distilleries all through the country have orders for many weeks and months ahead, at prices which yield them a hundred per cent. profit. This state of things has been occasioned by the prohibition of the distillation of grain in France and Belgium, which has caused large orders from those countries for rum from the United States. Every packet ship from New York for France and Germany now carries out all the rum which can be had in the market as part of her cargo. The article sells at 47 and 48 cents a gallon, and the profit may easily be calculated when it is known that the molasses costs but little more than 20 cents a gallon, and 100 gallons of molasses will make 95 gallons of rum. A large portion of the molasses in the United States has just been bought up on French account. At Portland 3,000 hhds. were purchased last week for shipment to France. [*Newbury Herald.*]

WOOD PAPER.—We have been shown some specimens of paper made from bass-wood by William Clawson, of this city, who has purchased the right to use Bradley's Planing Machine, by which the wood is cut into shavings from which the pulp is made. It is Mr. Clawson's intention to commence the manufacture of pulp in a few weeks. He will probably make his first experiment with yellow poplar or buckeye, from both of which he supposes excellent paper can be made.—We are glad that this new invention appears to be so successful, and hope Mr. Clawson's experiment will be attended with the most abundant success.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE IMMIGRATION AT SEVERAL OF THE principal ports of North America, during the last year, is shown by the following table:

At New York	319,283
" Quebec	53,183
" Baltimore	31,151
" Boston	22,000
	425,557

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco correspondent of the Tribune, furnishes it with a list of persons murdered in California in the year 1854. It is a dreadful record.—Four hundred and fifty murders are recorded, and the writer thinks if all had been reported, it would have been swelled to six hundred.—During the year there were fifteen convicts for murder and manslaughter—there were six executions by the officers of the law, and eighteen by Lynch law.

To learn the value of a dollar, go and labor two days in the burning sun as a hod carrier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Le Courrier des Etats-Unis Organ des populations Franco-Américaines. CH. LARAILLE, Propriétaire-Editeur.

The above is the title of a paper published at New York, in the French language, for the benefit of the French-American population, and all others who are desirous of gaining a knowledge of the French language. It is published daily and weekly; the weekly is a very handsome sheet, in folio, each number containing 12 pages besides annexes. The daily is 8,000 per annum, and the weekly \$4.00. To persons studying the French language we can recommend this paper, and they will find it a great help in acquiring the language. Specimens may be seen at our office, where we will receive all subscriptions and forward them to the Bureau du Courrier des Etats-Unis, 73 Franklin street, New York.

We have received from the publishers a copy of *Greely's Whig Almanac*, a most excellent book of reference for any one wishing to keep posted up in national matters, no matter what their political complexion. It contains a complete list of the State and Federal officers, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives—the laws in regard to Public Lands and Slavery—the Treaties with Mexico, Japan, and Great Britain—the Election returns of the last year, the vote for President in 1852, and other valuable information.

La Cronica, is the title of a very neat paper published at New York, in the Spanish language. It is designed for the Spanish-American population, and will prove of inestimable benefit to any one studying the Spanish language. Published semi-weekly at \$8.00 per year. At present, when Uncle Sam is annexing "the whole world and the rest of mankind, and has his eye on Cuba, the Spanish language will prove of practical benefit to all. Specimen numbers of *La Cronica* can be seen at our office, and we will receive and forward all subscriptions to the same.

MICHAEL AND HIS SENATORS.—The Senators of Michigan, Cass and Stuart, who recognize the doctrine of instruction have refused to obey the mandate of the Legislature. Their doctrine of instruction means that they will obey when they are instructed by a Legislature of their own party, and of their own faith, and when the instructions are in accordance with their own views, and not otherwise! What a farce! Mr. Cass sat on the floor of the Senate that he would not obey, and he continues to hold his seat in defiance of instructions which he has always insisted were binding upon others. Mr. Stuart also holds on, and promises to give his reasons some other time. The following is the voice of Michigan to her Senators, and to the country, adopted by a large majority of her Legislature. We accept it as an omen of good days for that State, and for the North.

WHEREAS, Slavery is regarded by the people of this State as a great moral, social and political evil, at war with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and the great object contemplated by our forefathers in establishing the Constitution of the United States; an impediment to the prosperity of our common country, and an element of domestic weakness and discord; and

WHEREAS, Our present Senators and two of our Representatives in Congress did, at the session thereof now last past, vote for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, so called, and for the passage of an act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, thereby permitting Slavery to be introduced into a region equal in extent to the thirteen original States, from which territory, by the solemn legislative compact of 1820, it was forever excluded, and

WHEREAS, Such repeal has been effected without petition, without discussion by the people, and in defiance of the well known wishes and opinions of a large majority of the people of this State, and of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The violation by Congress of the compact of 1820 has released the people of this State from all obligation to respect Congressional compromise for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that we hold the said repeal and the permission granted by said Territorial act to introduce Slavery into said Territories, as a violation of a solemn compact between the free States and the slaveholding States of the Union; justified by no necessity present or prospective; injurious to the rights of the former; tending to interrupt the internal harmony of the country, and to frustrate the well known purpose of the framers of the Constitution, who by gradual legislation, designed ultimately to put an end to Slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further extension of Slavery, or the recognition or permission thereof in any territory now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States.

Resolved, That we hold it to be within the constitutional powers of Congress to abolish Slavery and the slave-trade in all Territories of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and that it is their duty, in view of the great and permanent interests of the nation to pass laws for the immediate suppression and extinction in all such Territories, and in said District.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and that they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to vote for and use their best exertions to procure the passage of an Act of Congress that shall prohibit the introduction or extension of Slavery in any of the territories of the United States, and especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay, a bill for this latter purpose.

Resolved, That the Act of Congress of 1830 known as the Fugitive Slave Law, was, in the opinion of the people of this State, an unnecessary measure; that it contains provisions of doubtful constitutionality; that the mode of proceeding under it is harsh, unjust, and repugnant to the moral sense of the people of the States, cruel and despotic toward the person claimed as a fugitive, and that we are in favor of its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress

be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their best exertions to procure the repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is, to furnish copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The following article is by "Quevedo," the Cleveland correspondent of the O. S. Journal, and is the most critical view of the present tax law, and its conformity with the new Constitution we have yet seen.—His strictures are only too true, and, as he says, the Supreme Court should be consulted before any litigation arises in consequence.

The Constitution—The Law—Money and Credits—Personal Property—Average Amount—Building Taxes—Correction in Legislation, &c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8, 1855.

The Constitution of Ohio says—"Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule, all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise; and also all real and personal property according to its true value in money."

The Law of Ohio says—"Personal property of every description shall be valued at the usual selling price of similar property at the time of listing, and at the place where the same may then be."

"Each person to make a statement on oath to the assessor of all the personal property, moneys and credits, &c., in his possession, or under the control of such person at the time notice was given him by the assessor to make out such statement."

Now, by what rule in the Constitution, or by what law, based upon the uniform rule of taxation in the Constitution, can a banker or broker, merchant or manufacturer, be required to return to the assessor for taxation any greater amount of personal property, moneys and credits, than they may have on hand at the time notice is given them by the assessor to make out their lists for taxation? What has the rule in the Constitution to do with the average amount of personal property a merchant or manufacturer may have had on hand each month during the year preceding the time they are required to make the statement? or, why are bankers and brokers required to return "the average value of all moneys, notes, bills of exchange, bonds, stocks, &c., which he shall have had from time to time in his possession, or under his control, during the year next preceding the time of making such statement?"

The Constitution only provides for the taxing of real and personal property, moneys and credits, not average amounts; and the law should only provide for taxing such personal property, moneys, &c., as the individual may have on hand at the time notice is given him by the Assessor to make out his statement, which is to be made on the 2d Monday of April, and the 2d Monday of May.

If A. B. a merchant, has on hand on the 15th of April next \$10,000 worth of goods, although his average stock for the year preceding may have averaged \$30,000 a month, he is under no obligation to return any more than \$10,000, this being the amount of personal property in his possession at the time he is required to make his statement.

The rule of "average amount" is one copied from the old law of 1845-6, (as was the 10th section which was repealed by the decision of the Supreme Court a year ago), and this manner of assessing the value of property, moneys, &c., to be returned to the Assessor, has no more constitutional validity than the 10th section. "Average amount," like deduction of debts from credits, belongs to the "old dispensation," not to the new one.

The private banker or broker cannot be required to list for taxation the average value of all moneys, notes, bills of exchange, &c., which he may have had on hand during each month of the year. These for twelve months, may for each month amount to \$100,000, but if he has only \$15,000 in moneys and credits on hand at the time notice was given him, he is to return only \$15,000, he returns only \$1,000 for taxation.

C. D., a manufacturer, on the 14th day of April sells out to E. F. his establishment for \$10,000. He may have had on hand during the year preceding to the value of \$50,000 each month. But during the month of March he has run it down so that when he sold to E. F. he had only \$15,000 in personal property. The Assessor calls on C. D. for his statement. He says to the Assessor—"I have sold out—I have nothing to return," and E. F. returns only the amount of property he has on hand.

The requirements of the law, should be in accordance with the rule of taxing property, &c., in the Constitution; and Auditor MORRIS when he sends out his instructions should see to this. If he has doubt, let him put the question to the Supreme Court, as well as to the Attorney General. It is the practice in some of the States to ask the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court upon particular questions; and it seems to me, it is a good practice. I may be wrong in my view of the matter of "average amount," but I believe I am right.

Here is another matter—it needs legislative correction. A. B. owns a building. It is assessed for taxation at \$10,000. It is occupied by C. D. as a store. On the 1st of December it was destroyed by fire; and on the 10th December he wants to pay his taxes, and said to the county Auditor, "the building on such a lot, valued at \$10,000 was destroyed by fire," and the Auditor, according to the law abates the tax. The building was insured for \$7,000 in a responsible Company. C. D. merchant, who occupied the store, lost his entire stock of goods worth \$25,000; but upon his tax there is no abatement. He must pay, and whether he is insured or not, he must not only lose his goods, but must pay his tax on property totally destroyed. Why not abate the tax in both cases?

Also, if a farmer, or any person, after the assessment, loses cattle, hogs, sheep or horses, by death, should not the tax be abated? As this is a dead loss, it seems hard to require the tax. It may be said, if a farmer loses his crops, by drought, frost or storm, he has to pay taxes on his land. True, but he is taxed only for his land, not for his crops; and his land has value, if his wheat, corn, and potatoes and fruit are all destroyed. But a horse, ox, cow, sheep or hog, that dies a natural death, is an actual loss of just as much money as the animal is worth.

Our tax laws need correction. The greatest care is required in drafting a law in accordance with the new constitution. It should fit.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

SENATE.

It being private bill day a large number were passed without debate.

Some thirty other bills were also passed. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of a bill for the payment of the claimants of the brig Gen. Armstrong, after considerable debate the motion was agreed to, 24 to 17, and the bill was then laid on the table.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic consular system of the U. States. Mr. Perkins, of La., in reply to the question by Mr. McMullen, said by this bill the diplomatic expenses will be diminished considerably, which will then be \$50,000 per annum saved in the consular.

Mr. Breckenridge said some weeks ago he was nominated by the President, and confirmed as a Minister to Spain, and it would be observed that he had attended to his ordinary duties here since that period, and he was appointed without his knowledge or expectation, and that he had not heard of Mr. Soule's resignation till informed that his name had been sent to the President. Under these circumstances the President granted him a short indulgence to consider as to whether he would accept the post and confer with his friends after doing so. While deeply appreciating the mark of executive confidence and manner in which it was conferred, he had felt it his duty to decline the appointment.

Mr. Bovee, from the naval com., introduced a bill for the construction of six sloops-of-war, which was referred to the com. of the whole.

The House committee resumed the consideration of extending Col. C's patent for 7 yrs.

Mr. Edgerton declined the House from the charges of corruption concurred in the action of the select committee, and advocated the bill as the measure of justice to the inventor.

Mr. Clingan replied, defending the committee and opposing the bill.

Mr. Eddy followed on the same subject. After further debate.

Mr. Etherton moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was agreed to by a vote of 99 against 23.

The committee then rose, and the bill coming before the House was concurred in—yeas 111 and nays 68. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented the credentials of Gen. Wilson, the Senator elect from Massachusetts, who appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent in a communication declaring the fineness and value of certain foreign gold coins, as lately ascertained at the Mint.

Mr. Rush presented a petition from O. H. Giddings, praying for increased compensation for carrying the U. S. mail.

Mr. Seward gave notice that he should soon introduce divers bills for the improvement of different harbors.

The original bill granting a pension and bounty land to the Seneca Indians was amended, on motion of Mr. Brown, by striking out all reference to the pension and extending the benefits of the bill to all Indians who have served in the U. S. Army in time of war.

The bill passed as amended.

Mr. Dodge, of Wis., presented a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to oppose any extension or the time now required for the naturalization of foreigners—300 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benjamin introduced an order to ascertain the difference of expense of coining silver at the mint of New Orleans and Philadelphia.

The bill to continue the improvements on the lakes and appropriating half a million therefore was taken up.

Mr. Hunter objected, because it gave too wide a discretion to the President.

Mr. Stuart replied that the details of any bill, always required more or less discretion. He thought one hundred thousand as much could be properly expended on lake Erie in any one year.

HOUSE.

The House passed a bill appropriating \$300,000 for building and purchasing four additional revenue cutters. Then went into com. on private bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

The following appointments were confirmed by the Senate to-day.

Benj. O. Pitchett, Postmaster at Maysville Ky.

Samuel J. Collins, of Penn'a., Consul for the empire of Morocco, vice G. V. Brown, recalled.

S. S. Cox, Editor of the Ohio Statesman, nominated as Sec. of Legation to Peru, vice J. B. Miller, of N. Y. whose nomination was withdrawn.

Senator Dodge of Iowa, was nominated and confirmed Minister to Spain, in place of Breckenridge, resigned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

SENATE.—Houston's resolution, asking the Secretary of War for additional information respecting Fort Leavenworth—agreed to.

Mr. Jones of Iowa, presented a memorial from the Legislature of Iowa, in favor of an overland mail and line of telegraph to California—ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to secure the wages of the seamen in cases of shipwreck. He said that by the existing maritime law wages are made to depend on the voyage, so that in case of the total loss of the ship and cargo, the sailor loses his wages. This has been removed in England by an act of Parliament. The bill I introduce will remove it so far as this country is concerned.

Mr. Seward introduced eight separate bills, pursuant to previous notice, for improving lake harbors.

On motion of Mr. Stuart: the bills were referred to com. on Commerce.

Mr. Seward called for the bill to remit or refund duties on goods destroyed by great fires, as reported by the Finance Committee in the 6th. The bill passed.

Abstract of the bill.—The Secretary of the Treasury is to remit or refund duties on unbroken and original packages destroyed by fire, which were imported between the 7th of July, 1853, and the 27th March, 1855. The collector and naval officer to be commissioned to do this, within five years from the date of the act, and within two years from their importation. The testimony before said commission must be made in writing. Pro and a fullness are to be made when goods are not entirely destroyed. If there be no naval officer within the district, then the District Attorney or some other collections officer and the Collector are to compose the commission.

Mr. Toucy called up a bill establishing a circuit court of the United States for California; discussed and passed.

Mr. Peitt called up a bill fixing the salaries of the district judges of the United States.

The Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill, which was debated at much length, variously amended and passed.

Adjourned.

FROM BARNESVILLE.

Th. Liqueur Law—Its enforcement—Trial of a rumrunner—The beauties of Temperance.

BARNESVILLE, Feb. 10, 1855.

Mr. EDITOR.—While sauntering up street a few evenings since, in search of the Elephant, my attention was attracted by an unusual stir in and near the office of Justice, and in pressing forward, I soon learned to my astonishment, the dreadful truth, a man, a wild Irishman had been taken up for the simple act of selling Liquor in a quantity sufficient to make some of our citizens most beautifully drunk; it is not an awful state of affairs, that a man can't deal out his poison to damn men's souls, and not be held responsible, but be patient, the Dutch in Cincinnati will set that all right, but to return to our subject, there had really been a man taken up for selling Liquor, and who was his informant? a poor imbecile being who, too weak to resist temptation, craved protection by our Law. It seems that said informant, a few mornings since after tarrying long at the "red eye" awake with something that seemed to him a falling sickness, but having sufficiently braced himself, he began to reason thus:—*"I'll do this—"* Well it's all that's left, and that's much; something must be done or I'll be undone sure, if the Patch is kept in operation a few months longer. I wonder who I'll get? Why I'll get the gone to the — that den, but if I could only break up that one clear, I might add at least five years to my life and be again a useful man. Are not five years worth the trial? Well I kinder think they are." Hereupon he started out some time through the day filed his affidavit, which bro't the aforesaid Irishman to a right about face, in the office of justice. Now for the trial. The preliminaries are all arranged. We will listen to the testimony, substituting names as they proceed.

Squire, examining witness for defendant.

Mr. Drinkall, Are you not in the habit of visiting the patch occasionally? "Yes sir." Did you ever see any liquor sold or drank on the premises? "W-e-e-l, no,—let me see—I believe I did see a little there once, about a spoonful. You are sure there was not more than a spoonful?" "Yes, I'm sure of that for I drunk it myself. You assure you never saw any more there? I don't remember ever seeing any more there."

Wit, cross examined by prosecuting witness.

Mr. Drinkall, Wasn't you out at the patch last Sunday? Yes sir. Did you not see Jim Demijohn there? Yes sir. Didn't he drink more than a spoonful? Well, I reckon he did, he drunk more like a quart. (Great laughter.) Wasn't Bill Bloat, Jonathan Stagger, and myself there? Yes sir. And didn't we all get most awfully drunk? Well I guess you all did; but I just tell you I didn't; here the witness looked daggers at his interrogator, and mid shout of laughter and calls to order was bid to take his seat. This the Justice deemed sufficient, and bound the offender over to court in the sum of \$70. He then gave security and went his way, fully persuaded that he had found "a hard road to travel."

I will now close the scene by giving my city friends a few words of advice. It might probably be well to state for the benefit of those that carry on their business secretly, behind the counter, and in dark places that our late liquor law has been declared constitutional, and that we have at least a part of the power in our own hands, and whether or not we will use that power, you will see find out by persisting in this ruinous course.

The ball has been set in motion. I'm sure of that, rolling until our town is completely cleansed of all the vile and polluted sinners, that are now breeding ruin, poverty and drunkenness in our midst. Then shall the Father look upon his children, and smile as he whispers, they are safe. Then the neglected wife may look once more upon a husband, the child again receive the fond parental kiss, the doating father may see an errand son reclaimed, to soothe and bless him in his ripened years, and all will join in sweet rejoicings to celebrate the day that set them free. Yours truly, THEOPHRASTUS.

The Washington Star, the Kitchen Cabinet organ of the Administration, says the signs of a veto of the French Spelation bill are so very decided as to render it certain it is to come.

It is said that Hon. Mass. McDonough, of Maine, is to be the new fifth Auditor of the Treasury.